

"Machine for the manufacture of lipsticks or similar "

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DESCRIPTION

5 The present invention concerns a machine for the manufacture of lipsticks
or similar.

 A process has now been known for a long time, in particular from Fr-A-
2443324, for the manufacture of lipsticks or similar cosmetic products, that
substantially provides the use of a flexible mould shaped as a finger, that after
appropriate heating receives a pre-established quantity of cosmetic product in
10 the molten state, that gets subsequently cooled until it assumes a solid shape. At
that point at least one part of the flexible mould that is near its filling mouth gets
stretched by means of application of vacuum from its outside and a case for
lipstick or similar is introduced in said stretched part in order to pick up the
solidified cosmetic product, while the mould is maintained in position, still by
15 means of application of vacuum.

 Scope of the present invention is to provide a machine capable to carry out
in fast sequence all the stages of the process above described, starting from the
pouring of the molten product and ending with the positioning of the solidified
cosmetic product inside its case.

20 According to the invention such scope is attained with a machine for the
manufacture of lipsticks or similar, comprising a mobile support for a plurality
of housings for flexible moulds that are fillable with cosmetic product, said
mobile support being movable through a plurality of working positions
comprising a position for heating the flexible moulds, a position for filling the
25 flexible moulds with poured cosmetic product and a position for cooling said
poured cosmetic product, characterised in that said heating position comprises
means for the introduction of warm heating air into said moulds and said
cooling position comprises mould cooling means that operate by convection of
cold air.

30 An embodiment of such machine comprises in particular:

- a first and a second carousel placed one next to the other one and comprising respective annular horizontal plates revolving around respective parallel vertical axes, in which:

5 - the annular plate of the first carousel is provided with housings for flexible moulds that are fillable with molten cosmetic product;

- the annular plate of the second carousel is provided with housings for cases for the collection of solidified cosmetic product;

10 - the first carousel comprises along the run of the respective annular plate the sequence of a zone for the introduction of warm air into said flexible moulds for heating the same, a zone for pouring molten cosmetic product inside said flexible moulds, a cooling zone operating by convection of cold air for said flexible moulds and the cosmetic products poured into them and a zone for the insertion of said cases inside said flexible moulds and around the cosmetic products contained therein and for the subsequent extraction of said cases with
15 relative cosmetic products locked into them;

20 - the second carousel comprises along the run of the respective annular plate a zone for the picking up and transfer of said cases from said housings of the second carousel into said flexible moulds of the first carousel and for the return of said cases with inserted cosmetic products from said flexible moulds to said housings of the second carousel and a zone for the completion of the insertion of the cosmetic products into said cases.

Said embodiment of the machine according to the present invention is illustrated as a non limiting example in the enclosed drawings, in which:

25 Figure 1 shows in top plan the ensemble of a machine according to the present invention;

Figure 2 shows the vertical section magnified detail of housings for flexible moulds that are provided in the revolving plate of the first carousel, said housings being shown in the condition in which they are after the filling of the flexible moulds with poured cosmetic products;

30 Figure 3 shows a section view similar to the one in Figure 2 during the

stage of input of the cases into said flexible moulds for the picking up of the poured cosmetic products;

Figures 4-8 show in subsequent working stages the vertical section magnified detail of a gripping unit that provides to the transfer of the cases for cosmetic products from the second to the first carousel and vice-versa;

Figure 9 shows the vertical section magnified detail of a device that provides to the completion of the insertion of the cosmetic products into the cases after their picking up from said flexible moulds;

Figure 10 shows a magnified section along line X-X in Figure 1;

Figure 11 shows a magnified section along line XI-XI in figure 1.

As shown in Figure 1, the machine comprises a first and a second carousel 1 and 2 mounted onto a single base 3.

The first carousel 1 comprises an annular horizontal plate 4 that gets rotated in subsequent steps around a first vertical axis A by an electric motor 5.

The annular plate 4 comprises a sequence of groups of four housings 8 for flexible moulds destined to receive and to form respective cosmetic products.

Two of such housings 8 are shown in magnified scale in Figure 2, where one can see to house a rigid block 9 provided with internal cavity 10 communicating laterally and on the bottom with passages 11 and 12 connectable with a vacuum source, a flexible hollow membrane 13 housed inside said cavity 10 and having substantially the same shape, and a flexible mould 14, substantially shaped as a finger, inserted in loose way inside said membrane 13 and resting at the bottom on a spacer 15 and at the top on a tapered top mouth 16 of said housing.

The carousel 1 comprises in sequence along the run of its revolving plate 4 a zone 17 in which a device for the input of warm air into the flexible moulds 14 operates, a zone 18 in which a device (known per se) for the pouring of molten cosmetic product into the flexible moulds 14 operates, a zone 19 in which a device for the cooling of the flexible moulds 14 operates and a zone 20 in which a gripping unit 21 (described in details hereinafter) operates that is

destined to the insertion of cases for cosmetic products into said flexible moulds 14 and around the cosmetic products contained therein and to the subsequent extraction of said cases with relative cosmetic products stuck into them.

5 The zone 17, where the heating of the flexible moulds 14 takes place, is very evident in Figure 10, and it comprises a main tube 50 that connects an air feeding hose 51 with a collector 52 which supports a plurality of small tubes 53 (eight in the example herein illustrated), that convey the heated air into the flexible moulds 14.

10 The air being utilised is introduced as cold by means that are not shown into the flexible duct 51 and it gets heated by means of a resistance 54 controlled by thermocouple, located inside the main tube 50.

15 The small tubes 53 can move vertically, inside and outside of the flexible moulds 14, integrally with the collector 52 and with the main tube 50, owing to a hydraulic cylinder 55 bound to said main tube 50 by means of a support 56 including an upright 57. A cylindrical support 58, bound to a frame 59, supports said hydraulic cylinder 55.

The cooling zone 19, shown in turn in Figure 11, is made up of a box 43 made of a plane 60 and side-walls 61, closed on top by the annular plate 4 supporting the flexible moulds 14 filled with product to be cooled.

20 Said box 43, containing opportunely cooled air, extends circularly under the carousel 1 by an angle of approximately 270° (Figure 1).

25 The second carousel 2 comprises in turn an annular horizontal plate 6, with smaller diameter than the first one, that gets rotated in subsequent steps around a second vertical axis B by an electric motor 7 that is synchronised with the motor 5.

The annular plate 6 comprises a sequence of groups of four housings 22 for cases destined to receive the cosmetic products.

30 The carousel 2 comprises in sequence along the path of its revolving plate 6 a zone 23 in which the aforesaid gripping unit 21 operates for the picking up and the transfer of the cases from said housings 22 into said flexible moulds 14

of the first carousel 1 and for the return of said cases with inserted cosmetic products from said flexible moulds 14 to said housings 22 of the second carousel 2 and a zone 24 in which a device (that will be described hereinafter) operates for the complete insertion of the cosmetic products inside said cases.

5 The gripping unit 21 is shown in greater details in Figure 4, where it can be seen as comprising a supporting structure 25 fastened to the base 3, a head 26 vertically movable under the control of a pneumatic cylinder 27, a revolving hub 28 set in operation by a motor 46 and an arm 29 with tongs 30 fastened to said hub 28 so as to be able to carry out turnovers by 180° (and vice-versa) as regards the position shown in Figure 4.

10 In Figure 9 the device that in zone 24 of the second carousel 2 completes the insertion of the cosmetic products inside their cases is shown in details. The device of Figure 9, indicated as a whole by number 31 and conceived essentially for lipsticks, comprises a column 32 revolving around a vertical axis and in addition movable vertically, that bears a laterally cantilevered head 33 provided with gripping tongs 34 for the top part of the cases. The device 31 comprises in addition bearing surfaces 35 for the base of the cases and said bearing surfaces 35 extend at the bottom with supporting tangs 36 that are slidably housed inside respective cylinders 37, where they can slide vertically under the thrust 20 38 of springs and the guide of pins 39 that are inserted in vertically elongated slots 40 of the cylinders 37. An electric motor 41 can control through gears 42 the rotation of the cylinders 37 around their axis.

25 During operation, the rotary plate 4 of the carousel 1 takes progressively various groups of housings 8 with flexible moulds 14 inserted into them to the heating zone 17, where the warm air gets insufflated into the flexible moulds 14, thus causing their heating. Subsequently the same groups of housings 8 are taken in the filling zone 18, where the desired cosmetic product is poured in the molten state inside the previously heated flexible moulds 14. The same groups of housings 8 with flexible moulds 14 filled with molten cosmetic product cover 30 a long path inside the cooling zone 19 where the air contained in the box 43

removes heat by convection from the flexible moulds 14 and the cosmetic product poured into them, that therefore attains the solid state, shown and indicated by 44 in Figure 2.

5 Once the cooling is over, the groups of housings 8 with solidified cosmetic products inside of the flexible moulds 14 reach the zone 20, in which the gripping unit 21 operate.

10 The latter, that when at rest is in the position in Figure 4, is thus put in operation in order to lower the arm 29 with tongs 30 over a group of housings 22 in which cases 45 destined to receive the cosmetic products (lipsticks or similar) produced by the carousel 1 are housed. The tongs 30 get hold of the cases 45 and the arm 29 is lifted back by the cylinder 27, as shown in Figure 5.

Subsequently the hub 28 is made rotate by 180° so as to turn over by 180° the arm 29 into the position of Figure 6, in which the cases 45 are in a position overhanging respective housings 8 and with the mouth toward the housings 8.

15 The arm 29 with the cases 45 withheld by the tongs 30 comes down and in the meantime in the passages 11 of the housings 8 a depression is thus created that through the membranes 13 causes the spreading apart of the top part of the flexible moulds 14, that adhere to the membranes 13 and leave inside the moulds 14 the space necessary to allow an internal part 47 of the cases 45, axially projecting from the external part 48, to penetrate into the moulds 14 and locate itself in a forced way around the cosmetic products 44, as shown in Figure 3.

20 Subsequently a depression is also created in the passages 12, due to which the flexible moulds 14 are withheld inside the membranes 13, and therefore of the housings 8, while the arm 29 of the gripping unit 21 lifts back while carrying with it the cases 45 with the cosmetic products inserted and stuck into the internal parts 47 of the cases (Figure 7).

25 The subsequent turning over of the arm 29 (Figure 8) takes the tongs 30 with the cosmetic cases 45 and products 44 above the housings 22 of the annular plate 6 of the carousel 2, where the cases 45 get inserted with the

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external part 48 arranged downward, the internal part 47 arranged upward and partially extracted and the cosmetic product 44 inserted into the internal part 47 and extending upward from it.

5 The subsequent rotation of the annular plate 6 of the carousel 2 takes the housings 22 thus filled into the station 24, where the device 31 picks up the cases 45 with cosmetic products 44 from the housings 22 by getting hold of the internal parts 47 of the cases with the tongs 34, it takes them above the bearing surfaces 35, it lowers them onto the latter so as to force them toward the bottom against the action of springs 38 and finally puts the cylinders 37 in rotation
10 owing to the motor 41. The combined effect of the rotation of the external parts 48 and the vertical translation of the internal parts 47 causes the screwing of the latter into the external parts 48, therefore the cosmetic products 44 get completely inserted into the cases 45.

15 Finally the device 31 takes the cases 45 filled with cosmetic product 44 into the housings 22 of the carousel 2, where the same cases are ready to receive respective caps that are applied manually. The production cycle is thus finished.